

CHAMPAGNE

MOET & CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL... 1 Doz. Quarts \$59
... 2 Doz. Pints \$82
As supplied to
H.M. King EDWARD VII.
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

"GRAND PRIX PARIS" 1900
The Highest Possible Award.
**JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.**
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
The Only Award, Chicago, 1893.
1897

No. 14,034

號肆十叁零千肆萬壹第

日玖拾月貳年玖十二緒光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1903

式拜禮 號柒十月叁年叁零百九仟壹英港香

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

We are supplying
BREWED GINGER BEER
in Stone Bottles.
OUR GINGER BEER
Is prepared from the freshest and best
ingredients.
Is the only GINGER BEER in the Colony
that is really BREWED.
Is of the highest standard of excellence and
purity.
Is a refreshing and health-giving beverage.
Price (in Stone Bottles), per dozen\$2.25
\$1.50 per dozen is allowed for the bottles
when received back at our Factories in good
condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Brewers of Ginger Beer, and Aerated Water
Manufacturers.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [a1545]

**CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S**

Price \$11.75 PER DOZEN

Net

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a45]

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [a2812]

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

The pleasure of cycling consists in having
a First-class Machine, and the above
Establishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply Fittings of every description.
Bargains can be had in Second-hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a Specialty.
MCKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1903. [a2584]

**MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL
CANADIAN CHERSE,**

IN JARS (MEDIUM AND SMALL).

Wholesale and Retail from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [a280]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$6 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.75 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Ho g... 3rd December, 1902. [a2821]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

**THE THIRD HALF-YEARLY
DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE
DEBENTURES** of the Hongkong Club,
payable on TUESDAY, the 31st MARCH,
1903, will be drawn at the HONGKONG
CLUB HOUSE, at 11 o'clock A.M., on
THURSDAY, the 19th MARCH, 1903.
Borrowers of Debentures are invited to attend
the Drawing.
By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [a2808]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,

\$25 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY

\$12.50 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE "PALL MALL,"

\$22 PER DOZ.

11 Years old the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$11.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

O.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT

\$22 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassell.

DOURO PORT.

\$15.75 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY.

\$22 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY.

\$18.50 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—

D.O.M.

\$43.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.

\$45.50 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]

**PHOTO-
GRAPHIC** PLATES, PAPERS
AND CHEMICALS
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN
A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [a48]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH SADDLERY.

PIGSKIN SADDLES FROM 6 TO 12 LBS.

RACING SADDLES 3½ LBS.

NUMNAHS AND WEIGHT CLOTHS.

BRIDLES, GIRTHS, SPURS, BITS.

STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS

RIDING WHIPS, &C.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

The Commission of H.M.S. "Terrible"

1898-1902, by G. Crowe, Master-at-

Robinson Crusoe (Chinese Translation

into Cantonese Colloquial) ... 0.80

Familiar Garden Flowers; 5 Vols. ... 15.00

A. B. C. Code; 5th Edition ... 12.50

Longman's Pocket German Dictionary ... 3.00

Annals of the Concise English Dictionary ... 1.50

Collins' New Globe Dictionary ... 7.50

The Eldorado of the Ancients, by Carl

Peters ... 2.25

Life of Charles Darwin ... 7.00

The Growth of the Empire, by Jose ... 0.50

Nations Pictures; in Parts ... each 0.90

Sporting Pictures; in Parts ... each 0.90

Little Folks' Picture Natural History ... 8.00

Racquets, Tennis and Squash ... \$4.25

A Book of Verses for Children, by Lucas ... 2.00

A Soldier's Love Story; a Romance of

Hongkong, by Mrs. R. F. Johnson ... 1.00

KROP KAZOES.

E. G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

TENNIS BALLS.

HINDOO AND WANDERLEY PENS.

MITCHELL'S J. & B. PENS.

BIRTHDAY BOOKS.

NEW BLACK AND BROWN SHOE

POLISH.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

Price \$1.75.

HINDUSTANI MANUAL.

Price \$1.75.

[a283]

AQUARIUS

"MERE FILTRATION IS, AS PEOPLE ARE NOW BEGIN-

NING TO UNDERSTAND, QUITE INEFFECTUAL FOR

DESTROYING THE WORST ORGANISMS THAT WATER

MAY CONTAIN."—"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY USE PURE TREBLE-DIS-

TILLED WATER ONLY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ALL

THEIR TABLE WATER.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [a2835]

THE CHOICEST AND BEST

VARIETIES OF

CONFECTIONERY

FROM

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

G. GIRAULT,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD.

COTTAM & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER,
DENT'S WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES,
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS,
WARM UND ROLOTHING, &C., &C.

SOME OF THE BEST

THAT MONEY CAN BUY:

WATKINS' BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

" CALLICURA.

" ODONTALINE.

" HAIR VITA.

" SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE.

&C., &C., &C.

WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LD.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND

KOWLOON.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND

NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.

ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.

Apply to—**THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGHOM;**

OR
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!

AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. OR SIEMSEN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

60 & 61, BENTINCK STREET,

CALCUTTA.

SOLE MAKERS OF THE

STANDARD

INDIAN BILLIARD TABLE.

A reputation of over Eighty Years main-

tained against all competition, and the Standard

Billiard Table stands to-day

UNRIVALLED.

PERFECT IN DESIGN.

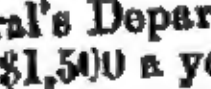
ACCURATE IN CONSTRUCTION.

MODERATE IN PRICE.

EXCELLENT THROUGHOUT.

Price List on Application to the "Hong-

kong Daily Press" Office. [2119-1]



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post

of **CHINESE TRANSLATOR** in the

Registrar-General's Department.

Salary ... \$1,500 a year rising by biennial

increments of \$120 to \$2,400.

Qualifications...Correct knowledge of English;

ability to translate Chinese

editorials into English, and

to translate laws, regulations

and speeches into Chinese,

and vice versa.

Candidates must submit themselves to

examination by the Interpretation Board.

Applications should be sent to the REGISTRAR-

GENERAL on or before the 27th instant.

By Command,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1903. [804]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting

THE BEST MICRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.

PRICE OF 15-BORE CARTRIDGES:—

Loaded with ... With Powder ... 1.00

Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot ... 0.80

Primrose Cases ... 0.25

Pegamoid Cases ... 0.85

Ejector Brass Cases ... 7.50

Apply to—**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,**
Gunmakers,
Hongkong. [165]

CLUB WHISKY

THE BEST VALUE ON THE

MARKET.

Per Doz. ... \$15

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATERS.

THE WATER used is THE PUREST that can be obtained, and is skillfully FILTERED ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

THE MACHINERY employed is of the latest design and most approved type.

THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are used,

GUARANTEEING ABSOLUTE

PURITY.

ENGLISH EXPERTS

Manage our Factories, and their practical knowledge and constant supervision enable us to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and purity.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

[31]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor for publication; but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. T. L. graphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12

DEATH.

On the 9th March, at Shanghai, PETER BOGOMOLOFF, I.M. Customs, Shanghai, aged 27 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 17th March, 1903.

The mine owners of South Africa do not take kindly to the opposition which has been raised to importing Chinese into the Rand. No doubt the labour question is one of enormous importance, not merely to the Transvaal and to those interested in the mines, but to the whole of South Africa. The Imperial factor, however, which after all, is trustee for the interests of South Africa, objects to the labour employed being Chinese. It is curious to note that while Australia and other British colonies are shutting their doors against the Chinese labourer, the mine-owners of South Africa are eager to welcome him. At a meeting of the South African Gold Trust held in London last month the Chairman (Lord HARRIS) referred to this question, and to the fact that it is contended that Chinese labour in the Rand is impossible, that England would not stand it, that the other British colonies will not stand it and that South Africa, if she wants it, must go without it. Lord HARRIS deprecated this style of argument as it seemed to him that if the immediate supply of labour was in the minds of the colonists of South Africa so important that they were prepared to accept Asiatic (including Chinese) labour, it is a matter for them to settle and for them, rather than the rest of the Empire, to approve. Imperial sentiment seldom contests the claim of a self-governing colony to exercise such authority, but "the rest of the Empire" has a peculiar claim of interest itself in affairs in South Africa, and certainly before acquiescing in the

suggestion put forward above, "the rest of the Empire" would desire to make some enquiry into the title of these gentlemen to speak on behalf and in the name of the colonists of South Africa. The way in which Lord HARRIS meets objections to Chinese immigration which are raised in other colonies is by suggesting that the immigrants should be engaged for a particular class of work only, and that if unable or unwilling to do that (and anyhow at the end of their term of contract), they should return home. These regulations may appear simple enough on paper, but we doubt whether they would be found quite so simple in practice. While moving the adoption of a report which proposed a dividend and bonus of 50 per cent., the Chairman of the South African Gold Trust raised the objection to white labour that it was expensive at the moment owing to the cost of living at Johannesburg, and if white men were employed, he said, the low grade mines could not be worked at a profit. If white labour could be utilized it still remains an open question whether the white man would condescend to do work of that kind when there is coloured labour in the immediate neighbourhood. At the present time however there is an inadequate supply of coloured labour and the matter is considered by the mineowners to be of such urgent importance that there should be no hesitation in obtaining labour elsewhere in the world.

H.M.S. *Amphitrite* and *Pique* returned from practice yesterday, and the *Goliath* left for Weihaiwei.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 15th March were 275 non-Chinese and 79 Chinese to the former, and 72 non-Chinese and 2,985 Chinese to the latter institution.

We are requested to draw attention to the postponement of the auction sale by Messrs. Hughes and Hough of Marine Lot No. 6a, which should have taken place this p.m., until the 25th inst.

In our report of Mr. Clement's lecture on "Buddhism" it was erroneously stated that Max Müller had defined Buddhism as henothism. What the lecturer said was that the faith of *Rigveda* had been defined by Max Müller as henothism.

In the War Office list of appointments published in the *London Gazette* of February 10th we notice that a former Hongkong resident, Second Lieut. H. G. H. Smith of the East Yorkshire Regiment, has been seconded for service in the Indian Army.

The annual Oxford and Cambridge dinner will be held on Tuesday, 31st inst., in the Hongkong Hotel. Members of these universities are invited to participate and to communicate with Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, of the Land Court or the Rev. F. Seely, of H.M.S. *Tamar*.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain, of the Forces here and author of *How to be Happy Though Married*, will lecture on "Marriage" in the City Hall at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, 20th inst. H.E. Major-General Gascoigne is to take the chair at the lecture, to which the public are invited.

The dead body of a Chinese male adult was found in a lane in the Central district of the City on Saturday night. No suspicious circumstances attach to the case, which is believed to have been one of pure accident, the deceased probably having fallen from the third floor verandah.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John See, alias Tse Yet Chong, late of Sydney, N.S.W., which took place at his residence, 142, Praya East, on the 11th inst. The deceased was 72 years of age, and was the father of Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, comprador to Messrs. Boyd, Kaye & Co.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. in their weekly share list, dated 14th inst., say:—Business during the week under review has been pretty good, but several stocks have ruled rather erratic. The rates of exchange on Shanghai close at Tls. 73 for a T/T, and Tls. 73 for a "three days' sight private bill.

With reference to the excerpt from a letter referring to conditions in South Africa, which appeared in our columns yesterday, we may state, as some speculation has been aroused as to the identity of the writer, that it is not Mr. Ivan Grant Smith, who is now in Johannesburg. We may add that Mr. Smith in his letters to his parents takes a diametrically opposite view to that expressed in the letter published yesterday. His friends in Hongkong will be interested to know that he is doing well and is very satisfied with his prospects.

Accidents will never cease to occur whilst the truck lines of the Godown Company continue to intersect the public roadway at Kowloon. The capsizing of rickshaws through the wheels becoming locked in the rails happens frequently, and the experience of an European who the other day suddenly found himself lying in the roadway with the vehicle he had been sitting in almost on top of him is in no wise different from that of others who themselves have been "through the mill." Accidents of a graver nature, however, are fortunately rare, but the police informed us yesterday that a Chinese girl of about six years of age has died in hospital from injuries sustained through being knocked down and run over by a truck on Saturday afternoon.

For the purpose of payments in the Straits Settlements District Command the dollar has been fixed at a value of 1/7 for the quarter commencing on April 1.

A special telegram appearing in the *N.C. Daily News* states that Mr. Davlin (Nationalist) has been elected unopposed for Galway city in succession to "Colonel" Lynch.

The death is recorded in the *London papers* of Mr. Ralph Milbank, first secretary of the British Embassy at Vienna. Mr. Milbank in the seventies was second secretary at Peking and for a few months acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

The death is announced in a telegram appearing in the *N.C. Daily News*, of Mr. H. C. Leigh-Bennett, Conservative M.P. for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, since 1897. At the General Election Mr. Leigh-Bennett defeated Mr. Longman (R) by 5,637 to 3,380 votes.

A new steamer of about 2,000 tons deadweight carrying capacity, called the *N. Strum*, and commanded by Captain Brandt, left Hamburg on the 6th ult. bound for China, where she is to be employed in the coasting service. The new boat is owned by a syndicate at Blankenese, a flourishing village about 10 miles below Hamburg.

At the fourth annual meeting of the shareholders in the Weihaiwei Land and Building Co., Limited, held at Shanghai, the Chairman (Mr. A. McLeod) said that although the result of the year's operations could not be looked upon as quite satisfactory, it showed a decided improvement upon the previous year, for while in 1901 they had to carry a sum of Tls. 2,453.17 to the debit of profit and loss account, they had been able in 1902 to place Tls. 1,582.66 to the credit of this account.

Notice is given by the Imperial Maritime Customs that the following alterations in aids to navigation at the Woosung Outer Bar have been made:—The Woosung Outer Bar Lightboat has been shifted 1.6 cables E. 23 degrees 15 minutes W. from its former position, and now marks the southern side of the Outer Entrance of the new channel over the Outer Bar. From it, Woosung Lighthouse bears S. 79 degrees 36 minutes W., distant 11.5 cables. The Woosung Light has been altered, and now shows a fixed white light over the entire arc of its illumination, and should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 12 nautical miles. The Woosung Spit Buoy has been discontinued.

At Portsmouth last month, the battleship *Mars*, a *London paper* says, made "a world's sailing record." She took about 1,570 tons at an average rate of a fraction above 241 tons per hour. This is a great advance upon the record of 212 tons per hour established by H.M.S. *Majestic* a few weeks previously, but we should like to point out that it falls far short of the *Terrible's* record in the Far East. On August 4th last year at Singapore the *Terrible* took on board in five hours the grand total of 1,510 tons of coal, an average of 302 tons per hour. At Hongkong the *Terrible's* record was 272 tons an hour, but here the coaling took place from boats moored alongside the leviathan while at Singapore she went alongside the wharf.

The announcement appears in the Bangkok papers that the goal is advanced to 191 to the £ and will be maintained at that rate for three months, unless the value of the dollar in Singapore rises above 1/7, when it will be raised one shilling for each farthing above that figure. The *Bangkok Times* calls attention to the banks and the difficulty of meeting the demands of the commercial world. The new mint is not in working order and the old mint can only turn out 84,000 a day. Furthermore sixty millions of ticals have been absorbed since last August. Business men are experiencing some difficulty in selling their gold drafts, while rice, millers and bankers are said to be in a quandary for coin. Our contemporary suggests that paper currency should be made compulsory for large amounts.

Referring to the fact that Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the *Times* has been paying one of his periodical holiday visits to his old Australian home, the Geelong College, which was founded by his father, and is now conducted by his brother, Mr. C. N. Morrison, the *London Daily Chronicle* says:—"Lord Curzon's 'intelligent anticipations' did not arrive in time to hear a warm eulogy upon himself pronounced by Colonel Sir George Sydney Clarke, Governor of Victoria, who presided at the Christmas demonstration of the college and distributed the prizes. Sir George made eloquent reference to the splendid work for education done by Scotsmen in Greater Britain, and described the Geelong College as a worthy offshoot of the University of Aberdeen, where its founder and first principal, the late Dr. George Morrison, was trained and educated."

Recently the Orient Company entertained a large party on the *R.M.S. Orontes* at Fremantle, amongst those present being Mr. W. H. James (the State Premier) and Sir John Forrest. Mr. James and Sir John Forrest both spoke confidently of Fremantle becoming, at no distant date, the terminal port of the mail steamers. This optimistic anticipation is apparently based on the assumption that "at no distant date" there will be railway communication between Fremantle and the Eastern States, thereby saving two days in the transportation of passengers and mails. But it is too much to expect that it would pay shippers to land goods at Fremantle and send them overland from 2,000 to 3,000 miles by rail. However, Mr. James said that he understood from the chairman of the Harbour Trust, that it was hoped soon to be able to give shipping at Fremantle the cheapest and quickest despatch of any port in the Commonwealth.

TELEGRAMS

REUTERS SERVICE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

LONDON, 14th March.

The papers are full of details connected with the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain, which is described as the last and most striking of homecomings, in which heroes from the war figured as leaders. The papers, while reviewing the successful visit to South Africa, dwell on the importance of the work awaiting Mr. Chamberlain, and declare the dominant thought to-day is, that now a strong man has come back there is less reason for uneasiness in regard to the affairs of the nation.

THE BROUGH COMPANY.

To-night will see the close of the Broughs' season in Hongkong, and for another interval of greater or less duration we shall have only their memory with us. It will be a pleasant memory, though, for the Brough Company has ever done its best to cater to the most exacting tastes of the theatre-going public, here as elsewhere, and has never spared pains to make its stay a delightful period in the lives of the colonists, whose opportunities for relaxation for complete divorce from workaday affairs, when they may revel in the best that modern drama possesses, are rare indeed. The reputation gained by the Brough Company is an enviable one, for it is a reputation built on sterling merit and not the flimsy outcome of weak-backed sentiment. Their periodical visits to the Colony are ever pleasantly anticipated, and when these visits come to an end there is always the conviction left that the Broughs have lived up to their wonted high standard of excellence. Of their ability it is needless to speak. In the time that the Company has occupied the Theatre Royal there has been ample opportunity to judge of it, as displayed both in farcical comedy and in drama. Versatile they have been called, and the term was never better applied, nor with more reason. What they have done they have done well, and therein lie the comfort for them and the satisfaction for us.

The *Tyranny of Tears* was the production last evening. Though perhaps this comedy may not be called Mr. Haddon Chambers' best, yet it has a great deal to recommend it. Set in the damp environment of an emotional wife's tears, the story of the domestic life of the successful novelist, Charles Parbury, is summed up in Parbury's own words:—"If I wish to dine with a friend—learn! Or to go on a walking tour for two or three days—learn! Or to spend the evening at the Club—learn! Despite it all, however, he loves his wife just as much as she loves him, and so he endures. Following a latter-day practice amongst novelists, Parbury has his work type-written, and for this purpose employs a prepossessing young lady named Clara Woodward, who allows her sympathy for Mr. Parbury in his domestic worries to betray her into committing a slight indiscretion. She kisses her employer's photograph, and is caught in the act by Mrs. Parbury, who is deceived into imagining that the young lady loves Parbury, which in reality is not the case, for the relationship between the two is purely that of master and servant. However, Mrs. Parbury prefers to see danger where none exists and demands the dismissal of the typist. Parbury refuses to send her away unless a definite reason is stated, and neither of the two ladies will give him the true one. Mrs. Parbury becomes indignant at her husband's attitude—which has derived a not inconsiderable amount of stiffening from the remarks of a bachelor friend who laughs at his marital subjection—and leaves him for a brief period, during which the bachelor in question, George Gunning, becomes engaged to Miss Woodward. The situation thus relieved, Mrs. Parbury returns in contentment to home, and so peace is restored.

In its performance of the comedy the Brough Company gave another excellent account of themselves, and won applause as hearty as it was spontaneous. Mr. Brough impersonated Clement Parbury, a part for which he is admirably fitted. He played the rôle to the best possible advantage and always convincingly—just as we should have expected him to play it. As the fearful wife Miss Temple had a difficult character to depict, but she acted charmingly, and succeeded in reconciling her audience to the part. Mrs. Brough was capably suited as Clara Woodward, which part she characterized with easy grace and artistic finish. Mr. W. T. Lovell made a first-rate George Gunning; always humorous and realistic, and as Colonel Anytong Mr. Orlando Daly scored an undoubted success. Miss F. Gillies Brown and Mr. Percy Walsh as servants completed the cast, and played their respective parts to the satisfaction of all. The scenery was again in complete harmony with the nature of the piece.

To-night *Are You a Mason?* will be revived, and those who are desirous of seeing really excellent comedy should avail themselves of the opportunity that will be afforded them in the Theatre Royal this evening of witnessing one.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The local representatives of Life Companies held a Conference on Friday last and decided upon forming an Association to be named the Hongkong Life Insurance Agents' Association. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. F. Kiene (Equitable Life), W. J. G. Whitley (Sun Life of Canada), Powell Grant (New York Life), Lefferts Knox (China Mutual), H. M. Tibbey (Manufacturers), E. G. Barrett (of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Agents, Standard Life).

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, KOWLOON.

On Friday evening last a number of the friends of the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. Peter's Church, West Point, assembled at the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon, to take leave of him on his departure from the Colony on well-deserved furlough. As the accommodation was limited it was found necessary to restrict the invitations to the customary worshippers at St. Peter's or those who had been brought into close association with Mr. France and the seamen's work. By the efforts of a number of lady friends, the Hall was hardly recognisable and presented the appearance, as nearly as possible, of a large drawing-room. The meeting was "social" in character; parlour games were indulged in, friendly conferences took place, and musical items enlivened the proceedings. Amongst those who contributed were Mrs. Piercy, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Southam, Miss Parker, Miss Eyre, Mr. H. Wynne, and Rev. T. Wright. Tea and coffee having been handed round, the Rev. T. W. Wright, B.A., Junior Chaplain, expressed the extreme regret of the Bishop of the Diocese at being unable to be present and also that of several of the Naval Chaplains. He then introduced Mr. C. Piercy, who as the "father" of St. Peter's Church had been requested to convey the good wishes of the members and friends for a happy holiday and safe return. In doing so he reviewed the history of the Church for the last 20 years and concluded a neat speech by requesting Mr. France to accept from the members of the Church and a few other friends (including some marine officers) a silver casket containing 20 guineas as a small expression of their esteem for him. Mr. France appeared much touched by the kind thought of his friends and feelingly replied. He hopes to return to the Colony towards the month of November, and during that time the Rev. T. Wright will be in full charge of the interests of the seamen's work. Correspondence for him may be addressed either to St. Peter's Church, West Point, or to the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 16th March.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Toong Kwai Sung, a police sergeant interpreter, was charged with obtaining bribes amounting to a total sum of \$36 from the inmates of a house at 12, Praya West, with a view to influence his conduct as a public official. The defendant, it is alleged, secured the money by promises to hand it over to Inspector Haddon, who would see that the necessary steps were taken to have the house opened for the carrying on of the business to which it was devoted when the authorities closed it.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was remanded on bail of \$500. Mr. Ferrers appeared on his behalf.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

Twelve Chinamen, most of them shopkeepers, were charged with gambling in a house in East Street on Sunday night, and pleaded not guilty. A plain-clothes looking who had been instrumental in securing the arrest of the accused, and who told Inspector Gauld that he saw money—"commission," he called it—change hands in the course of the game, gave evidence, but left out all mention of the commission transactions. The men were simply playing cards, according to him.

His Worship pointed out to Inspector Gauld, who had charge of the case, that there was nothing in the *lukong's* statement to convict the accused.

Inspector Gauld repeated what the witness had said to him regarding commission, but on the question being put to the man by the Court he affirmed that he saw no commission paid. Sergeant Kerr, who was present when the defendants were arrested, deposed that he saw them playing cards, but could say nothing as to the payment or otherwise of commission.

The accused were accordingly discharged.

CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE CONSTABLE.

A *lukong* at Aberdeen Police Station was charged with robbery from the person and demanding money with menace from a Chinaman on board a junk at Aberdeen. He is alleged to have stolen a silver watch and gold chain, with gold coin attached, and to have obtained \$20 in subsidiary coins from the man named in the charge-sheet.

A plea of not guilty was tendered, and the defendant, who said he desired to engage a solicitor, was remanded till Saturday next at ten o'clock on bail of \$250.

ANOTHER ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Ng Chun, a carpenter, was remanded till the 23rd inst. on a charge of the robbery of a gold bangle with violence. The value of the bangle was set down at \$18. The defendant pleads not guilty to the accusation.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THEFT FROM THE GODOWN COMPANY.

For breaking open a goods case on the premises of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company and stealing therefrom articles of wear to the total value of \$25.5, Chan Huk, a coolie, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

RACING.

As generally anticipated, the April Race Meeting has been abandoned owing to insufficient entries having been received. It is surely not the case that Manila has cleared Hongkong of all its horseflesh, though it would appear so.

Mr. G. C. O. Master's horses, which were put up for auction recently, were withdrawn, but *Schoolgirl* was afterwards privately sold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE CLOUD ON THE HORIZON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS." Hongkong, 16th March.
Sir,—The controversy started by "Humbug" is likely to be a long one, and it is to be regretted therefore that the points raised by him are but side issues. The "cloud on the horizon"—the term used by me to describe the threatened reappearance of anti-foreign military activity in China—has been entirely overlooked, as is usual with critics whose object is to vent their wrath on the writer of unpleasant truths, the main issue has been ignored. It is a matter for regret, therefore, that it should be necessary to take up time in explanations of my meaning with regard to what I do not regard as a matter of much importance.—As I stated pretty clearly in my second letter—and which, as also stated by me, I only used as an illustration. The important part of the matter is the question of assistance given to notions of the Chinese type without guarantee that the strength thereby obtained will not be used in an unenlightened manner for purposes harmful alike to China and Europe. The point on which "Humbug" lays stress is the action, or rather the mental attitude, of one individual, and he seems to regard the morality or immorality of that attitude as not worthy of discussion, and devotes his energies in a long letter to emphasising the supposition that Sir Robert Hart did not do or mean what I alleged seemed to be the logical outcome of his acts and words, and in one case, though he did it, did it many years earlier than is generally supposed. I am not much concerned as to my ability or inability to change "Humbug's" mind on the views he holds respecting this side issue. To endeavor to convince an angry critic who states that his opponent's "head" is instinct with a perfect tribe of errors and is virtually a veritable *males* of fallacies in general, would be as hopeless as it is unnecessary. But silence is often taken to mean inability to reply, and it will at least serve some purpose not only to show that "Humbug's" tirade is not so effective as he would have us believe, but that in attempting to demolish a *simulacrum* he has left the main issue untouched.

In the spring of 1900 there was not much distinction to be drawn between Boxers and Chinese Government troops. The complicity of the Chinese Government and of the Empress Dowager in the Boxer atrocities and the attack on the Legations has been "proved up to the hilt," and is generally admitted, even by Sir Robert Hart. If his articles are not a long plea for the pardon of the guilty, what are they? Will "Humbug" allege that their object was to bring the guilty to justice? Though Sir Robert Hart, whom "Humbug" compares to the opinion of a band of robbers, did not perjure himself in many words express approval of the "Boxer volunteers," yet the argument which follows his plea for condonation of "the present uprising" is that Boxerism will continue to such an extent that in 50 years' time it will "imperial" the world's future, and that the Chinese Government "will be quite right to encourage, uphold, and develop this national Chinese movement"—i.e., Boxerism—which "bodes no good for the rest of the world." Where there should have been strong disapproval, there is at least tacit approval. If anyone were to say, for instance, that A. would be quite right to encourage B. to kill C, I should not consider it unfair to call that an expression of approval of, or even an incitement to murder, and whether or not the accomplishment of the crime received his subsequent applause, the mental attitude indicated is quite sufficient to establish my case that Sir Robert Hart, a foreigner, was on the Chinese (Boxer, Dowager, Imperial troops—all at that time much the same) and not on the foreign side, and doing what he could to get the guilty party "let down gently." These inferences are no more than legitimate criticism, and are the logical conclusion from Sir Robert Hart's own printed statements. Had Sir Robert Hart said that the Chinese Government would be "quite right" to try to suppress this savage spirit and endeavour to lead its people in the straight and narrow way of civilised progress, and to change their minds as to the lawfulness of killing people of whom they disapprove, I should have had nothing to say. "Humbug" goes so far as to describe this as an "infamous accusation" of an "atrocious act," and he talks about "criminality" and "a charge of such exceptional gravity." I did not use these strong expressions—they are "Humbug's" own language—on the other hand, had my own object been to write an account of Sir Robert Hart's attitude during the anti-foreign outbreak, which it was not, I should certainly not have omitted to dwell upon the difficulty anyone who does not serve his own country must feel himself in, under circumstances of the kind caused by the outbreak of 1900. Should there be other passages in Sir Robert Hart's articles implying disapproval of Boxerism, then his argument is self-contradictory, and consequently, in so far as worthless. The impression left on my mind by a perusal of this angry tirade of "Humbug's" is that he is smothering under my suggestion that the anti-foreign militarism of the Chinese in 1900 might as likely as not have resulted in the partition of China and the abolition of the Imperial Maritime Customs, but lest he should feel inclined to apply to this suggestion one of his favourite adjectives, let me hasten to point out that no language could be clearer than that in which Sir Robert Hart not only states that "the Boxers of the future will make residence in China impossible for foreigners, will take back from foreigners everything foreigners have taken from China [nothing is said as to what is to happen to legitimate acquisitions], will pay off old grudges with interest [revenge, an inferior and unchristianlike

sentiment, to fend off which from China was, "Humburg" says, Sir Robert Hart's motive, and will carry the Chinese flag and arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, &c., but also that "foreigners must some day go." I will not stop to try and picture the state of things in, say, England, Germany, Japan, or any great commercial nation, after all the foreigners have gone, but will merely remark that such suggestions as the establishment of free trade, or that if China were partitioned the present Customs service would come to an end, are much milder than the sweeping prophecy that "foreigners"—meaning all foreigners, including himself—"must some day go." "Humburg" must either believe that Sir Robert Hart is not sincere, or that when this great exodus—or is it to be the worst massacre the world has ever seen?—takes place, the Boxers, about to "carry the Chinese flag and arms," &c., into remote parts of the world, and "imperial its future," will be discriminating and humane enough to allow him to stay and carry on in peace a vocation for which the *raison d'être* will, by the hypothesis, have ceased to exist. It will require a greater man than Sir Robert Hart to collect duty on goods which never arrive. The situation will at least be relieved by the element of humour if not of pathos. It seems not unreasonable to believe that with the abolition of the "privilege" of trading with this great, savage, non-commercial Boxer nation, must go the abolition of foreign inspectors of Customs, and of all foreigners, without exception, are to go, we have the restoration of the old water-tight compartment idea, with similar results to those which would arise from each house in a town or city shutting itself off completely from every other house. "Humburg" asks if I insinuate that it was black Nemesis which caused Sir Robert Hart to flee to the British Legation? I did not, but I thank "Humburg" for a good suggestion. I said nothing about his being "moved by terror" or not being "frightened with humanity." I am quite prepared to admit that his flight for safety to the British Legation was the wisest thing he could have done, and no doubt his careful fulfilment of the duty assigned him of sitting by one of the Legation wells and seeing that no one took more than his proper share of water, was evidence of "his native manliness and inherent grit," and that the "warm tribute of appreciation from his intrepid countrymen"—and, I hope, others as well—was fully deserved. In view of his mental attitude towards the Boxers subsequently disclosed in his magazine articles, it must have required no small amount of courage and self-control to remain quietly seated at the well instead of rising up and endeavouring to persuade the besieged that the Boxers were people with a great future whom the Chinese Government was right to encourage. "Humburg's" British Field Marshal is trotted out somewhat gratuitously. It would be cruel to suggest that the F. M. in question was an authority on the art of running away from those who pay one when the odds are too heavy for safety, or that he knew he was addressing one who was biased (the word is "Humburg's" own) in favour of Sir Robert Hart. The only purpose he serves is to express his "appreciation of the position Sir Robert Hart stood in relation to the treatment of the Chinese" after the torture and murder of helpless women and children and other "condonable" acts. Further, I see no inconsistency in the statement that though he feared the punishment of China was morally certain, he should have done his best to ward off that punishment. He did not know that it was certain, any more than he really knows that the Boxers will imperil the world's future. The "just appreciation" of the value of exact statement, shown to be as much wanting in "Humburg's" letter as he alleges it is in mine, is further shown in his next paragraph. Had he read my letter carefully and quoted the whole passage, he would have seen that "the world in general" was used, and I maintain rightly used, to signify the public reached by a paper or magazine, and had the quotation been rightly instead of only partly given by him, it would have shown that I did not, as "Humburg" seems to imagine, fancy that an English magazine article would influence the whole world or even the whole of Europe, nor can I agree with him that volunteering stank in the nostrils of every European except England. Militarism is unfortunately too prevalent at present times in most countries in Europe, and is every year becoming a more serious burden. "Humburg" simply states that the writing of articles containing, to put it as mildly as possible, at least not anti-Boxer sentiments, was merely to "convey to the public (presumably European) mind a notion of the sentiment that in his estimation was stirring the mind and heart of the Chinese people." With what object? I cannot believe that this conveyance was made without any object. No doubt, if "Humburg" is right, the "public mind" was duly grateful to Sir Robert Hart for undertaking the duties of an extra newspaper reporter on the subject of the sentiment stirring the mind and heart of the Chinese people. Whether it was or not, I made no assertion that Sir Robert Hart wished to "gall" the public. Let "Humburg" read, mark, learn and inwardly digest his own dictum that "where two motives may be assigned, the worst has the chance of being preferred." The only "justifiable" motives, of course, in a pro-Boxer writer, are the highest which the human mind is capable of entertaining. Though I may not have a "clear insight into the significance of words," I at any rate hold, in common with the London Times, that Sir Robert Hart wrote in support of the anti-foreign party in China as being most advantageous to his own interests, which are to all intents and purposes identifiable with those of his Chinese employers. It was not unfair, too, to assume, in view of the attitude

he has always taken up, that his substitution, in his first telegram, of the word "ordered" for the word "requested," which was the word used by the T'ungli Yamen, indicated a certain amount of "satisfaction" at the prospect or possibility since he himself was not ordered nor requested to leave) of occupying what could not but have been a very prominent and important position, but it is unfair to imply that I assumed that if he had the wish to remain (he surely cannot reasonably without great injustice be supposed to have had the wish to leave his post and those for whom he was responsible at so critical a moment) he must necessarily be able to find the means to remain. The word "privilege" used with regard to trade is another indication—carefully avoided by "Humburg"—of Sir Robert Hart's mental bias. To ascribe to me statements I did not make, to draw illogical inferences, and then to laugh at the absurdity, is scarcely consonant with those strictly logical and unbiased qualities in which "Humburg" believes me to be lacking. My illustration contained an account of the matter that is at least consistent. All that "Humburg" offers in its place, besides some gratuitous assumptions not based on fact, is two suggestions which are not only entirely unsupported by evidence, but are not even plausible.

The only other point remaining to be noticed is the one which turns around the suggestion to abolish extra-territoriality. "Humburg" is troubled about the logic of Sir Robert Hart in the gunnery. I see no difficulty. Having taken the unfortunate step of trying to persuade what public he could command that the offence of the volunteer Boxer patriots should be condoned, and finding himself in the predicament that he was instead himself labelled as a pro-Boxer, he squeaked right through to the wholly anti-foreign side. My point is that the direction of his course, like that of a retrograding Pilgrim, has been, and is away from the Promised Land back towards the City of Destruction. Nearly a quarter of a century ago "Humburg" glanced at a "long extract" from a paper by Sir Robert Hart which, from glancing at it, he was able to know contained a strenuous advocacy for the abolition of extra-territoriality. Therefore, says "Humburg," it is illogical to assume that his latest assertion of his convictions on the question were caused by the events just preceding that latest assertion. Whatever caused the alleged first assertion of them (and, though I was aware that there had been at least one previous assertion—as I have it in my possession—it would be interesting to have the "long extract" referred to in full), the second assertion, "Humburg" argues, must have resulted from the same cause. If not, then it was either uncalled for or had another cause. Not having knowledge of the first cause, I am unable to say whether the two were similar. Whether they were or not makes no difference. In this instance the cause I believe, as I said, to have been his having become hopelessly identified with the anti-foreign party in China. According to "Humburg's" method of argument not only must all pumpkins grow on the same stalk, but an absurd suggestion loses its absurdity because it was made half a century ago! The later suggestion, indeed, is more absurd, for if foreigners are to go, the abolition of extra-territoriality will be quite superfluous.

The "did, didn't" style of controversy is wearisome, distasteful, and unprofitable, and this letter is already too long. I will therefore only state in conclusion that a just and unbiased deduction from the letter which seems so unnecessarily to have aroused "Humburg's" ire, is that Sir Robert Hart's action from first to last was dictated by what he believed to be his own (including that of those for whom he was responsible) and China's interests, and that the main issue, namely the rightness or wrongness of giving aid to nations of this type without guarantee that such action will not directly or indirectly produce great mischief, has not even been alluded to by him. Those who saw the horrible carnage during the progress of the foreign troops to Peking—though it was after all but legitimate warfare brought by China upon herself—were not unreasonably blinded by the frightful atrocities previously committed by the Chinese in many parts of China—which was not legitimate warfare, but savage massacre. And finally, had any other nation similarly hidden her talent in the ground for thousands of years, instead of making herself strong and establishing good government, she would equally have been responsible for and have deserved all the results accruing from that culpable negligence. To argue otherwise is to cut away all distinction between industry and sloth, good and bad, merit and demerit. There is apt to be too much condoning now-a-days, both of the sins of individuals and of the sins of nations.—Yours, &c.

ANTI-HUMBURG.
[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. D.P.]

THE WOUNDING OF A TIDEWAITER AT MACAO.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"
HONGKONG, 14th March.
SIR,—Referring to the paragraph in your issue of the 12th inst. of the wounding of a tidewater, the affair has been somewhat misrepresented. The tidewater was not "under the influence of liquor," he was proceeding quietly in a ricksha to where a sampan was waiting to convey him to Jappa, when his ricksha was stopped by Portuguese soldiers. He stepped out to remonstrate and was cowardly

assaulted. He now lies severely wounded in the Macao Hospital with no less than seven bayonet wounds.

It was not "thrown in the water and rescued," but during the struggle fell in and climbed out himself.

This is not the first time a foreigner has been assaulted by Portuguese soldiers in Macao.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

ROBBERIES IN THE COLONY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"
HONGKONG, 16th March.
SIR,—There have lately been several robberies in the Colony, in the roads and in houses. Why not import bloodhounds to track the thieves? In America they have been used with advantage, and with a good scent these hounds will follow and find.—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

THE SILVER QUESTION.
The *Statist* of the 7th ult. has the following interesting comment on the silver market:—
Greater interest has been taken in the silver market this week than for some time past in consequence of the Message of President Roosevelt to Congress recommending that the Executive be given power to lend the support of the United States in such a manner and in such a degree as the President may deem expedient to the purposes of the Governments of Mexico and China, which have asked for the co-operation of the United States in such measures as may tend to restore and maintain the fixed relationship between the monies of gold and silver countries. The interest in the measure was increased by the statement that the United States Government intends to submit to Congress a proposal for the appointment of a Commission of three financial experts to represent the United States in an international monetary conference on the lines indicated by Mexico and China or in any direct consultations with other Powers or in fact in any kind of international exchange of views which promises to be successful. At first these statements stimulated the silver market and the price of the metal advanced from 21½d. to 22½d. But upon subsequent reflection the market has placed a more accurate interpretation upon the matter and the price reacted to 21½d. At this figure India came in to buy and the price has again recovered to 22d. It will be evident that no serious importance can be attached to Mr. Roosevelt's message. Any attempt to fix a parity between gold and silver must inevitably fail, and in any case the fixing of such a parity is not in itself likely to increase the demand for silver. In future the value of silver will more or less be governed by the power of the Far East to purchase the metal for ornament as well as for currency, and by the demand for the metal for the arts and subsidiary coinage. If these demands absorb the supply, the price of the metal will advance. On the other hand, if the supply arising from the large production of silver as a by-product continues to exceed the demand, a still lower level of price will be witnessed. So far as it is possible to form an opinion, it appears probable that the demand for the metal will in the future be greater than it has been in the immediate past, and that the price will ultimately somewhat recover from its present low level.

	Jan. 30	31	Feb. 2	3
London...	21 3/4d.	21 7/8d.	22 1/4d.	22 1/2d.
India, Re. 55	55 5/8	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Exchange 1/4	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2
Feb. 4				
London...	22 1/4d.	22 1/4	21 1/4	
India, Re. 55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	
Exchange 1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	

On the 15th February silver was again 22½d.

THE SIBERIAN ROUTE.
SHANGHAI-DALNY STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
The N.-C. Daily News of the 11th inst. has the following paragraph:—
"The steamer *Mongolia* of the Chinese Eastern Railway Co.'s Sengou Steamship Service has just made the run from Dalny to Shanghai in 34 hours from the time of leaving the former port to the mooring of the steamer at her buoy in this river. She will leave in future every Thursday from Shanghai, and will connect at Dalny with the train de luxe for Europe, and from this week the trip can be regularly made every week in 21 days from Shanghai to Paris. In about three months' time there will be two trains de luxe a week, and it will not be long before this becomes the favorite route to and from Europe for all to whom time is a consideration or who do not thoroughly enjoy a long sea voyage."

In another issue of our Northern contemporary appears the following:—"Beyond question the two finest local steamers running in these waters are the C. E. R. S. *Mongolia*, of 1,327 tons net register, Captain Podolski, which is now running weekly between Shanghai and Dalny in connection with the train de luxe from Dalny to Moscow, and her sister-ship the *Manchuria*, which runs between Nagasaki and Dalny. The *Mongolia* is a new twin-screw steamer, built at Trieste chiefly for passengers, with a speed of 17½ knots. She made her last run from Dalny to Shanghai in 32 hours actual steaming time, the distance being 553 nautical miles, and the average speed 17½ knots. This means that the Shanghai mailer can now travel from the Bund to the English Channel in twenty-one days, with only one night at sea. The programme is for the *Mongolia* to leave here on Thursday morning and arrive at the wharf at Dalny on Friday afternoon. Passengers can sleep and breakfast on board, or go to a hotel, as they prefer; they will have the greater part of the day at Dalny; the train de luxe leaving at 4 p.m. on Saturday."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA RANGOON.

SOUTH AFRICA

London, 26th February.

The enforcement of the Aliens Act in Cape Colony is stricter, especially regarding coolies. At present 1,200 Asiatics are at Table Bay; all these will have to return at the expense of the shipping companies, except a few who have been indentured.

ARMY REFORM IN GREECE.

London, 25th February.

The Greek Minister for War has introduced into the Chamber a Bill remodelling the army and excluding the Crown Prince from the post of Commander-in-Chief.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, 25th February.

Mr. John Redmond has moved an amendment to the Address urging the fullest performance of the Land Conference report mentioned on the 5th January. He and his friends hoped and believed that Government was framing a great measure of justice and appeasement for Ireland.

Mr. Wyndham said that he considered Mr. Redmond's speech conveyed hopeful portents. The value of the Conference's report could not be over-estimated, though he declined to place an official imprimatur thereon.

Mr. Morley praised Mr. Wyndham's tone and urged the adoption of the Conference's proposals which would involve a grant of fifty-two millions and a loan of one hundred millions.

The amendment was withdrawn.

ARMY NEWS.

London, 26th February.

Lord Hardwicke speaking at Westminster said the decrease in Volunteers is greatly exaggerated. The war caused an impetus to recruiting and the force now numbered 250,000 compared with 250,000 prior to the war. The number of trainings will shortly be reduced and it is hoped this will remove the unfortunate hostility to the new regulations.

London, 1st March.

The War Office announces that General Officers Commanding have been granted special leave for training at this year's manoeuvres. The troops will be drawn mostly from the First and Second Army Corps and the manoeuvres will be held in September next over an area comprising Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Berkshire and Northern Wiltshire.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

London, 27th February.

Mr. Brodrick has authorised a contradiction of the rumour that he is designated for the Viceroyalty of India.

London, 28th February.

The *National Review* contains an eulogistic analysis of Lord Curzon's work in India by the Hon. George Peel with a view, as says the article, "to illustrating his qualification on his return to England to meet a great national necessity by raising the nation to the highest standard in every department and checking the spirit of external conquest until internal perfection has been achieved."

THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 2nd March.

All the refugee camps in the Orange River Colony have been closed except Brandfort where there are three hundred people, mostly aged and destitute.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

London, 2nd March.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons, said that notice had been given to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and to the Orient Company to terminate the mail contracts for India, the East and Australia on 31st January, 1905. The question of future requirements was being carefully considered and a decision would be reached as soon as possible.

THE CORONATION GUESTS.

London, 3rd March.

The House of Commons has voted without discussion £70,000 for the entertainment of the Indian Coronation guests and troops, including £7,000 for the reception at the India Office.

ADEN HINTERLAND.

London, 2nd March.

The *Notchera* has arrived at Aden with 160 men of the Hampshire Regiment and details of Artillery. They proceeded to Dhala yesterday. General Mailand starts thither shortly.

ENGINEERING STANDARDS.

London, 2nd March.

The report of the Engineering Standards Committee was issued to-day. It is estimated that their decisions will result in the adoption within twelve months of a British standard of sections, saving some millions sterling. The reduction in the cost of structural steel alone will be £750,000 annually.

ARMY NEWS.

London, 2nd March.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking in the House, said forty-four Volunteer batteries had been or were being re-armed with modern 4.7 guns. Sixty-six regular Horse and Field batteries had been created since January, 1899.

Lord George Hamilton said that the question of increased pay to the British soldier in India had not yet been presented for arbitration by Lord Alverstone. The charges whereof arbitration refers will only come into course of payment in April, 1904.

THE SIBIRIAN MISSION.

London, 2nd March.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to Mr. Schwann, said that besides the settlement of the Perce-Afghan irrigation dispute Major

KODAKS, FILMS, PAPERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STORE IN CHINA.

ACHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1903.

139

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS. 3, DUDDELL STREET.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND MUSIC PRINTERS, PAPER AGENTS, &c.

EACH DEPARTMENT UNDER TRAINED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. LATEST MACHINERY FOR PRODUCING FIRST-CLASS WORK.

AGENTS FOR: MESSRS. PARSONS BROS., PAPER MERCHANTS, London, New York, and Sydney.

Lending lines kept in stock.

MacMahon, in conjunction with the Persian Com missioner, will also delimit a portion of the Perce-Beluchistan frontier. The expense will fall on India which will also pay for the Nushki railway extension.

EAST AFRICA.

London, 2nd March.

In the House of Commons the Committee of Supply voted £69,000 in aid of the East Africa Protectorate. Lord Cromer replying to criticism said that great progress had been made in the trade of East Africa. The resources of the country were great and the Foreign Office was vigorously pursuing the policy of development.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The January returns contain the usual analysis of the previous year's trade. This analysis shows that, so far as exports are concerned, our trade with foreign countries declined from 197 millions sterling in the "boom" year of 1900 to 175 millions last year, mainly in consequence of the fall in the price of coal. On the other hand, our exports to British possessions increased from 94 millions to about 100 millions, or an increase of about 15 millions. These latter figures are very satisfactory, as pointing to the increased purchasing power of countries under the British flag. India is, of course, the most important of these countries, and the cessation of famine in India has been marked by a very substantial increase in imports. In Australia, unfortunately, the conditions are reversed, and the general depression from which Australia suffered last year is marked by a serious decline in the importation of British goods. Canada, happily, is still booming, and her purchases have correspondingly increased. It is to South Africa, however, that the largest part of the total increase is due, namely, £2 millions out of a total of £5.

With regard to the details of our trade with the Far East, there was a considerable decrease in the export of cotton yarn and twist to China in January compared with the same month last year, the figures being 364,500 lbs. against 587,000 lbs. The figures also for Japan and the Straits Settlements show very large shrinkages. Taking the total trade in all kinds of pieces goods China, Japan, the Dutch East Indies, and the Straits Settlements all show considerable decreases, the returns for China being given at 52,756,299 yards, against 68,155,990 yards for January, 1902. In linen manufactures the Philippine Islands show a very large increase, the figures being nearly seven times what they were last year. In woolen tissues China shows a large decrease, whilst the figures for Japan, on the other hand, are nearly three times those of last year. The export of worsted tissues also to China shows a considerable shrinkage, whereas Japan exhibits an increasing trade. Under metal, we may note that, owing to the comparatively insignificant trade with Japan, the figures for that country for pig iron, hoops, sheets and boiler plates, and cast iron, hitherto given separately, are merged in each case into the heading of "other countries." Little was done by China in January in textile machinery and millwork, whilst the figures for Japan also are only about one-half of what they were last year. The quantity of old iron and steel for re-manufacture sent to China was 3,428 tons, against 6,219 tons last year. Turning to imports, we find that there was a great falling off in the quantity of tea imported from China in January, the figures being 1,332,323 lbs. against 2,333,248 lbs. last year. The silk shipments from both China and Japan show shrinkages, whilst there were no sugar shipments from either Java or the Philippine Islands in January. Hemp imports from the latter source were little over one-half what they were in January, 1902, but tin shipments from the Straits Settlements show a good increase.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON IN THE EAST.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* has received the following letter from Kiel:—

It is said in local circles that the German naval forces in East Asia are to be very considerably increased by the end of the present year, and it is now contemplated that four battleships of the *Agadir* class shall be kept on the East Asiatic Station constantly. As is generally known, the ships of this type are at present undergoing extensive alterations. Their dimensions will be considerably larger and the work of alteration for all eight ships of the same class may be expected to be complete by the end of the year.

It is also said that not the armoured cruiser *Prinz Heinrich* as previously stated, but the *Prinz Friedrich Carl* with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, third son of H.M. the Kaiser, on board, will start on a trip round the world in the Autumn.

The *Lloyd* continues:—In case the despatch of the division is confirmed, we can only welcome it most warmly. Only lately we pointed out the necessity for at least four battleships being added to the German East Asiatic cruiser squadron.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 1.30 p.m. on the 15th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m., to-morrow. The Boston Steamship Co.'s steamer *Shamrock* left Yokohama for Victoria (B.C.) and Tacoma on the 8th inst. The A.L. steamer *Maria Valeria* left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst.

IF YOU REQUIRE BOTTLED ALES, BEERS AND STOUTS, BUY THE BEST

Ind. Coops & Co's		Dox.	
Ale		Per 8 Doz. Pts. \$18.50 \$2.35	
Bass, Light Gravity	4 " Qts.	19.00	4.75
Bass, Ale	8 " Pts.	21.00	2.85
Bass, Beer's Head	4 " Qts.	22.00	5.50
Do. do.	8 " Pts.	27.00	3.40
Dorland, Pilsener	4 " Qts.	18.00	4.50
Do. do.	8 " Pts.	18.00	3.00
El Capitan	4 " Qts.	18.50	2.75
Do. do.	8 " Pts.	18.50	4.15
Jubilee	4 " Qts.	18.50	2.75
Do. do.	8 " Pts.	18.50	4.15
Manich, Dark	4 " Qts.	17.00	4.25
Do. do.	8 " Pts.	17.00	2.85
Blats, American	6 " Qts.	25.00	4.70
Do. do.	10 " Pts.	29.00	2.00
Yobian, Japanese	8 " Pts.	16.00	2.10
Yobian, Japanese	8 " Pts.	17.00	2.20
Dark...	8 " Pts.	17.00	2.20

Ind. Coops & Co's		Dox.	
Ale		Per 8 Doz. Pts. \$19.50 \$2.45	
Bass, Light Gravity	4 " Qts.	20.00	5.00
Bass, Beer's Head	4 " Qts.	20.00	5.00
Do. do.	8 " Pts.	25.00	3.15

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, 141

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS, circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London; or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classic or Colloquial Chinese.

KOWLOON EXTENSION.

A NEW MAP OF HONGKONG, KOWLOON AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, showing the Boundary under the New Convention, with the Towns, Villages, &c. Prepared from Authoritative Sources and Printed in Colours. Price \$1.

To be had at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., W. BREWER & Co. or Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 28th October, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET FURNISHED.

A HOUSE at the PEAK from 1st April. Moderate Rent.
Apply to—
W. Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [897]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM in THIRD FLOOR of PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, suitable for an Office.
Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & CO.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [898]

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED by a Lady a Situation as House-keeper, Children's Nurse, or as an Assistant in a Millinery Store.
Address letter to—
FEMALE WARDEN,
Victoria Gaol.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [892]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 18th MARCH, 1903, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS with GLASS, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, CAM-HOEWOOD TRUNKS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c.;
A Quantity of FELT HATS, BRACES, SHIRTS, COLLARS;
And
An Assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [872]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th MARCH, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, An Assortment of JAPANESE WARE, CURIOS, &c.;
KIOTO, MAKUZU and SATSUMA VASES, PLATES, TEA and COFFEE SETS, CLOTHES WARE, and LACQUERED WARE;
SILK EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GENT'S SHIRTS, &c.;
EMBROIDERED SCREENS, INLAID PAELS, and PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [871]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th MARCH, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, An Assortment of JAPANESE WARE, CURIOS, &c.;
KIOTO, MAKUZU and SATSUMA VASES, PLATES, TEA and COFFEE SETS, CLOTHES WARE, and LACQUERED WARE;
SILK EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GENT'S SHIRTS, &c.;
EMBROIDERED SCREENS, INLAID PAELS, and PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [871]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions from Captain S. ROBINSON, R.N.R., to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st MARCH, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 4, BELLHOS TERRACE, THE WHOLE of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, IRON BEDSTEAD with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, BLACKWOOD CABINET and DESK, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS with GLASS, BRASS and IRON FENDERS, MARBLE-TOP BLACKWOOD STANDS, BLACKWOOD CORNER STANDS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, BRONZES, MOROCCO COVERED ARM CHAIRS, ELECTRO-PLATED, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, ICE CHEST, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, SHANGHAI BATH, COOKING STOVES and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [870]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FOOCOW.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
We are favoured with instructions to offer at Public Auction (at a date to be named later), the commodious and very desirable Property known as "KOON YEC" the residence of the late W. P. GALTON, Esq. The house, which is in first-class repair and standing in a pleasant garden, has a noble entrance hall, large double drawing-room, excellent dining and breakfast rooms with large pantry, two large and two small bedrooms with bathroom to each; also wide verandahs on every side. There is good stabling, excellent boy and scullery quarters; also washing house and small conservatory. The Premises may be viewed by card only on and after Wednesday, the 18th March, 1903. Apply to—
H. S. BRAND & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc.
Foocow, 6th March, 1903. [869]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

YEE CHEONG & CO.
DEALERS IN
STAR ANISEED and GALL NUT,
CASSIA OIL, ANISEED OIL,
BRISTLES, HUMAN HAIR, ANTIMONY,
and every kind of General Export Goods.
No. 28, POTTINGER STREET,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [864]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [866]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC LECTURE.

THE Reverend E. J. HARDY, author of "How to be Happy Though Married," has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture at the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 20th MARCH, 1903, at 5 P.M., on "MARRIAGE." H.E. Sir WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G., will take the Chair. The Public are invited to this Lecture.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Old Voluntary Society,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [873]

CAMPBELL, MOORE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the above COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 29, Queen's Road Central, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 31st MARCH, 1903, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1902.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st MARCH, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. A. A. SOUZA,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [863]

BEKANTMAGHUNG.

IN dem diesseitigen Handel register Abtheilung A. Band I. ist unter No. 2 eingetragen, dass der frühere Theilhaber der offenen Handelsgesellschaft MELCHERS & CO. in Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Hankow, Chinkiang, Chang, Tientsin, Kaufmann Laurenz, Heinrich, Carl, Melchers Yangzon am 31. December, 1901, aus der Gesellschaft ausgeschieden ist.
Swatow, 11. März, 1903.
KAISERLICHES KONSULAT.

ANNUAL OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

THE ANNUAL OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE DINNER will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 7 P.M., at the HONGKONG HOTEL. All University men intending to be present, who have received no previous notice, are requested to send in their names to either of the undersigned.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
The Land Court, Bascomfield;
Rev. F. SEELY, R.N.,
H.M.S. "Tamar,"
Joint Secretaries.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [861]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSEQUENT upon the retirement of Mr. W. H. RAY, owing to ill-health, Mr. JAMES WHITTALL has, from this date, been appointed SECRETARY of the above Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. W. MATTILAND,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [869]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 14th February, 1903, HU WUE KIU has ceased to be FOREMAN of WING FAT & CO., Printers and Stationers, and that he is no longer entitled to receive orders nor collect accounts for the said Firm.
WING FAT & CO.,
25, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [868]

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 102, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING OF VICTORIA LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 21st MARCH, at 8.30 for 9.00 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [857]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

OWING to Insufficient Entries the RACE MEETING advertised for the 4th April next has been ABANDONED.
By Order,
A. S. ANTON,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [865]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRASAMHA," FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOTI AND NAGASAKI.
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [14]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
The Company's Steamship
"MARIA VALERIE,"
Captain Heller, will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 22nd inst., at DAYLIGHT. This Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princes' Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [863]

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

REGRET that owing to unavoidable delay on the part of the Shop Fitters, their Town Depot CANNOT BE OPENED until the 1st APRIL.
G. W. GEGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [835]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st April next and until further notice the Price of BREAD will be TEN CENTS PER POUND.
D. NOWROJEE & SON,
Hongkong Bakery.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [833]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the direction of Mr. ROBERT BROUGH, Representative... Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

SEASON TERMINATES TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY).

LAST NIGHT

THE BROUGH COMEDY CO.

LAST PERFORMANCE!

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), 17th MARCH, Last Night of the Season!
"ARE YOU A MASON?"
(By arrangement with Charles Frohman, Esq.)
A farce in Three Acts, by Leo Dieckrichstein.

BOX PLANS AT ROBINSON'S, Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls, \$4.00. Stalls, \$2.00. Back Seats, \$1.00. Doors Open 8.30. Curtain 9. Chais, etc., at 11.30. Late Tram to the Peak as usual.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [836]

BROUGH COMEDY SEASON.

NOTICE.

All Outstanding Accounts must be rendered for payment To-day (Tuesday) before 12 o'clock.
ROBERT BROUGH.
City Hall,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [836]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents, Paddens Street, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 17th MARCH, 1903, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1902.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th MARCH, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [659]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents, Paddens Street, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 17th MARCH, 1903, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th MARCH, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [659]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Victoria, on 21st MARCH, 1903, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1902, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1903. [777]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY, Nos. 38 to 40, Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolutions:

1. That the Company may underwrite the whole or any part of the fire risks on all, or any, of its properties as the directors may from time to time determine.
2. That the sum of \$200,000 now standing to the credit of Permanent Reserve Fund be transferred to the credit of an "Insurance Reserve Fund" and that this Fund shall be credited with the same premiums on the properties underwritten by the Company as if they had been insured with other companies, and that all losses by fire shall be met out of the same Fund.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [815]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in their Scrip to the Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 31st day of MARCH next, in order that same may be exchanged for Scrip for Shares in the new Company.
Dated this 9th day of March, 1903.
J. WHEELEY,
General Manager,
China Borneo Company, Limited.
[802]

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

REGRET that owing to unavoidable delay on the part of the Shop Fitters, their Town Depot CANNOT BE OPENED until the 1st APRIL.
G. W. GEGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [835]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st April next and until further notice the Price of BREAD will be TEN CENTS PER POUND.
D. NOWROJEE & SON,
Hongkong Bakery.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [833]

TO LET.

"HARTLEY," STONY BROOKE,
and "INGLEWOOD," RICHMOND
Road.
Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1903. [150]

TO LET.

"KELLET SPUR" at MOUNT
KELLET, "BISNEE VILLA,"
POKFULUM ROAD, in first-class state of repair;
and Land on sea front Kowloon Marine Lot
No. 5, admirably suited for the storage of coal.
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1903. [181]

TO LET.

NO. 3, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1903. [109]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
No. 12, CASTLE ROAD.
No. 74, CAINE ROAD (formerly No. 40).
Nos. 7, 9 and 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.
1st FLOOR of No. 49, PEARL STREET.
GODOWN No. 32A, PEARL STREET.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1903. [341]

TO LET.

FURNISHED completely for 9 months
from 13th May next, "TARAWERA,"
UPPER RICHMOND ROAD, SIX LARGE
ROOMED BUNGALOW, with TENNIS
COURT.
Apply to—
A. H. S. Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1903. [840]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS NEW HOUSES and FLATS,
Cossanagh Road, Des Vaux Road and
Pottinger Street. Close to Blaka Pier. Specially
suitable for Offices, Stores, &c. Rents very
moderate.
Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Dairy Farm Co.,
or
KWONG SUN TAI,
34, Wing Lok Street.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [80]

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NO. 33, CAINE ROAD. Available from
1st March.
"COUMBE" MAGAZINE GAP. Avail-
able from 1st April.
Apply—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

TO LET.

"CROWSNEST," BARKER ROAD.
Completely furnished. For Six
Months from April 1st.
Apply to the Office of the
FUMIGATING & DISINFECTING
BUREAU, LD.,
37, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [611]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, paved with granite, at
Wanchai. Suitable for storage of Coal
or any other dry Merchandise. With Pier.
Apply to—
HASON LEE,
255, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1902. [184]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

"EXCELSIOR," No. 10, SAN
LORENCO, Macao. From 1st
April next.
Apply to—
Dr. G. P. JORDAN,
2, Cossanagh Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1903. [608]

TO LET.

NOS. 10, 12 and 14, LEIGHTON HILL
ROAD.
For Particulars, please apply to
Mr. LI PAK,
Care of Compradore,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
1st Floor No. 1, Prince's Buildings, Chester Rd.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1902. [183]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"
Corner houses, MAGAZINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [73]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Apply to—
G. GIRAULT.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902. [72]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 14, BEACONS-
FIELD ARCADE, Queen's Road
Central. From 1st April. Suitable for an Office.
For further Particulars, apply at—
B. YEREA'S STUDIO.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1903. [787]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, Peak.
Nos. 6, 11, 12, 15 and 18, BELILIOS
TERRACE.
SHOP, No. 11, BEACONSFIELD
ARCADE.
For Terms and Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1903. [737]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 3, OLD BAILEY.
TOP FLAT of "SEAVIEW," WANCHAI
GAP ROAD. Cool and healthy situation. Full
view of harbour.
No. 6, REDNAXELA TERRACE.
And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
Care of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1903. [753]

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR, suitable for Office,
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1903. [184]

TO LET.

"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLET.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE,
CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON (PRAYA
EAST).
HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [71]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE to be let at PEAK
for 2 or 2½ months.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1903. [732]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95
and 96, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [52]

TO LET.

HOUSES at Nos. 2, 3 and 4, CHICO
TERRACE, off Upper Peel Street.
Each house with Five Rooms and good
Servants Quarters. Rent Moderate.
Apply—
COMPRADORE,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1903. [337]

TO LET.

FROM April 1st, the GROUND FLOOR
and the TOP FLOOR of No. 41, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Apply to—
C. S. L.,
Care of 81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [854]

TO LET.

"ERNSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND
ROAD.
Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [76]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.
EXCELLENT Table. Every home comfort.
Well furnished rooms facing the harbour.
For terms, apply to—
Mrs. G. SACHSE,
"St. George's House."
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [632]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Apply to—
9, SELBORNE VILLAS,
Kennedy Road.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903. [52]

"TANG YUEN."

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine
and Accommodation.
Apply—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonnell Road;
or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [681]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS.

"GLENWOOD."

21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2515]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

NOS. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL. Entrance by Zealand
Street.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1903. [700]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892

BROWN, JONES & CO.,

MONUMENTAL AND ORNAMENTAL

MASONRY.

Have on View and for Sale at their
Marble Yard,
ITALIAN MARBLE
Statuary Figures, Angels, alabaster Crosses
Obelisks, Columns, Rustic and Plain Crosses
and Headstones; also
AMERICAN MARBLE
Crosses, Columns and Headstones; and
ABERDEEN GRANITE
Crosses and Headstones
For adults and children's graves.
CEMETERY MEMORIALS
made to any design in Italian and American
Marble and Hongkong Grey and
Blue Granite.

Special attention paid to

LETTERING IN ANY STYLE OR

LANGUAGE

in imperishable lead, lead cement, gold, or black
All work and material guaranteed to be the
best and most durable.
Prices to suit the times.
Designs on application.
Orders from outposts carefully and promptly
executed.
Office—No. 174, Queen's Road Central, 1st
Floor, Marble Yard—No. 18, Morrison Hill
Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [3462]

M. E. CHADWICK, K.E.W.

DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1903. [339]

LADIES' COLUMN.

Sofa cushions are attaining abnormal pro-
portions in Paris. They are either square or
long, but they cannot be large enough. They
are made in bright colour, pale pink for choice,
and encircled with sprays of white chrys-
anthemums and white butterflies.

Crooks are very fashionable in England for
bridemaids just now. They are made in wood,
covered with white enamel, and trimmed with
a bow of coloured ribbon and a spray of flowers.
Pale-blue ribbon looks well with pink roses and
or pale violets, or corse with sprays of white
hyacinths.

Black lace, chiffon, and net dresses have of
late been trimmed with some applique design of
black velvet, but the introduction of white
velvet, with white point d'esprit net is a novelty.
The result was thoroughly successful. The
velvet formed Louis XV. knots, connected by
trailing ribbons, and was outlined with seed
pearls. Chains of pearls hung from the front
of the low bodice, and made bows and tassels on
the shoulders, the short sleeves being merely
a puff of pearl-flecked tulle, caught into a
bracelet of white velvet ribbon. It remains to
be seen whether the idea will be developed in
coloured lace, net, and chiffon, with applique
velvet to match. So far the black and white
dresses of this description seem in better taste
than any coloured replicas could be.

Another style resorted to by the dressmakers
to combine grace for the waist with the demand
for pleats is that of the hip-yoke, which neatly
encases the hips, and gives them the symmetry
of the now rejected sheath skirt. Oak brown
hempstap, it is suggested, might be the material
employed for the gown, with pipings on the pe-
lorice, cuffs, and hip-yoke of almond velvet. The
cape, which is detachable, ceases beneath the belt,
though the long panel at the back of the skirt
has all the effect of a continuation. A brightly
shining citron green patent-leather belt, and
buttons to match to fasten the pouched
bodice, would well complete the scheme, which
would be further embellished if there were worn
with it out of doors a green beaver hat trimmed
with green lustrous rosettes, pierced with an
owl's feather, and an umbrella with a stick
stained green and an imitation jade knob at
the top.

There are two fashions which may always be
relied on to appear together. These are the full
skirt, and the bodice with a point in front long-
thening the waistline. The latter is called, from
the Court of its origin, the Louis XV. corsage.
Cause and effect are exemplified in the union
of these styles. Fashion now demands that
skirts be pleated all round the body, or gauged
for three-quarters of the way, and the inevitable
result is that the waist appears to be unduly
thickened. To the rescue then comes the Louis
XV. bodice, with its sharp point, making the
waist look slender and elegant. It is often called
a Court bodice, and, as an adjunct to English
full-dress Court costumes, has survived many a
change of fashion since its palmy days in Paris
and London. These two types, the full skirt
and the Court corsage, are fast coming in again.
Their hour for a welcome has arrived, and they
are being seen on evening robes, as well as on
picturesque day-gowns for the reception-room.

A very charming dress, made for Lady Mary
Grosvenor for the Dublin Drawing Room, had
the skirt, of white pleated mousseline de soie,
finished at the foot with little frills, edged with
tiny ruffles. The low bodice was really beau-
tiful, the pleating very narrow, and the mousseline
de soie finely ruffled at the top, and again
below the bust, in such wise that the front had
a full square effect, the fabric again gauged to
fit round the waist, which was outlined with
pearl and crystal embroidery. All the mousseline
de soie on the corsage was flecked with
crystals, and the décolletage was outlined with
pale roses, sparkling with dewdrops. These
formed shoulder-straps, and a garland hung on
the arm, the sleeves being completed, by a
drapery of the material under the arm. The
train, falling from each shoulder, was of crys-
talline silk, which looks like a sheet of silver,
and was lined with white chiffon. Inside there
was a border of pink chiffon in bouillonnés, and
outside one corner was ornamented with trails
of the roses, embedded in white tulle. Here
the green foliage of the flowers appeared, but
on the bodice the roses alone were used.

Lady Aberdeen in an interesting lecture at
the Society of Arts on "Women in Canada,"
told the following anecdote to illustrate her
assertion that "efficiency" was the hall-mark of
a Canadian woman in whatever situation or
circumstance you found her:—On one occasion
(she said) when the Governor-General and I were
travelling across Canada, we were to dine one
night at a house remarkable even among Cana-
dian homes for its charm and beauty, presided
over, as it is, by one of the most attractive of
mistresses. We arrived and met with the warm
welcome we knew awaited us. A roschere
repast was laid out before us, and we were
waited on by so trim a parlourmaid, so deft in
her movements, so irreproachable in her cap and
apron, that Lord Aberdeen felt constrained to
compliment our hostess on the results of her
training. "Oh," said the lady. "I am so glad
you think Jane did well. I should like you to tell
her expressly." And when that "presently"
came, what should we discover but "Jane"
arrayed in evening dress, and proving to be the
daughter of the house, who, in consequence of

EVEN A STOIC GROANS
under the torment of neuralgia, when every
nerve in face or limb throbs and jumps.
Philosophy cannot endure this agony but Perry
Davis' Painkiller relieves it. Bathes the affected
parts freely, keep them warm and do not expose
yourself to cold and dampness. Medical science
marvels right along, but it has not found the
equal of Painkiller in the treatment of
neuralgia. [298-20]

the unexpected departure of the servant, had
had not only to wait at table, but to cook the
meal with the assistance of her mother, an
adept in such matters.

John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie), who has
been contributing a series of interesting articles
to the *Daily Graphic* descriptive of her im-
pressions of Indian Society as represented at
the Coronation Celebrations at Delhi and
the subsequent festivities at Calcutta, writes
the following interesting comment on the
Englishwoman abroad:—Beyond doubt, the
tendency in English society is towards
parochialism, or rather provincialism, in the
point of view. English women are known
to be difficult travellers and suspicious of new
faces; they confuse the notion conveyed by the
common phrase, "très grande dame," with the
beneficent condescension of a lady, bonifant
towards obscure, illiterate, and servile depend-
ents; they often mistake the formal precedence
given by titles or official rank for some actual
superiority in taste; independence of spirit be-
wilders, repels, terrifies them, and they are
annoyed at any demonstration of what is called
personality in ideas, ideals, or conduct; each will
permit herself or her satellites a good deal of
acute eccentricity in dress and manner, but it
is always the eccentricity of the amateur—it is
rarely spontaneous, original, or convincing.
In fact, Englishwomen can seldom become
citizenesses of the world, the legitimate
hostesses of a vast Empire—without losing
altogether the note, which should be dominant,
of their own Mother Country. If they are
found, charming in cosmopolitan society, they
usually seem unsympathetic in England, out of
time with Londoners, ill at ease, misunderstood,
distrusted in country-houses. The
great success, either in diplomatic, or military,
or political, or a-istocratic circles abroad,
is seldom popular at home. He or she has gained
a larger vision, a flexibility in thought, an
impudence under arbitrary local pettinesses in
every disguise. The return of the native means
too often the return of the utterly estranged.

LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICE.
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for
cleansing the teeth and strengthening the gums.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

THE

CHINA AND JAPAN

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—

EXCHANGE LINES.

\$90 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES.

\$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines as
more than average length.ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

Including—

BATTERIES,
CHEMICALS,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
INSULATORS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,
SWITCHES,
TELEPHONES,
WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS

ON

APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATION
ERECTED AND KEPT IN

ORDER.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to
fit up Installations if required.For full particulars, &c., &c., Apply to—
W. STUART HARRISON, A.M. Inst. C.E.
Manager.Note Address—No. 2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1898.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING.

SHIRTS & COLLARS. ARE PERFECT FITTING, BEING SCIENTIFI-
CALLY CUT.

NECKWEAR. OUR PATTERNS ARE EXCLUSIVE IN THE EAST.

PYJAMAS. SILK AND WOOL PYJAMAS ARE A LUXURY.

BOOTS. ALL BOOTS ARE MADE OF ENGLISH LEATHER OR AMERICAN
LASTS. A GUARANTEE OF WEAR AND STYLE.HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR. THE BEST MAKES PROCURABLE, A
RANGE OF SIX DIFFERENT SHADES.OUR SUMMER STOCK WILL BE ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST IN THE
FAR EAST.

WM. POWELL, LD.,

28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE.

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHWAI.

AGENTS—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S

FRONTIER MIXTURE.

A PIPE TOBACCO. FRAGRANT. COOL-SMOKING. UNRIVALLED

This Tobacco is packed in round, air-tight tins, thus preserving in beautiful condition for
an unlimited period its delicate fragrance, irrespective of all climates.

To be obtained of MESSRS. KRUSE & CO., in 4-lb. tins.

MADE BY

LAMBERT & BUTLER.

BRANCH

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAKOTO-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICEHOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimomaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchinotsu, Saebou, Maiduru Miki, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanetsu, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Oosura Otani
Sasahara, Teitakuro, Yoshimoto, Yoshio, Yanobara, and other Coals.
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.
[111]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S
FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PRESTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

RUINANT PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May 1905. [14]

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most

moderate prices at

THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

All proofs are read and all work

superintended by Englishmen. Always

equal and generally superior to that

done anywhere else. Estimates given

